THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

One Year, (52 Issues,) $1 50
10 Copies of Twenty 1 00

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE COMMERCIAL.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

121 Water street,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL SIZES OF

MERCHANT BAR IRON,

Of the "Sligo" & "Tyrone" brands.

Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 143 7-8@144.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

☞ Trains leave the New Union Depot, Liberty street, between Washington and O'Hara streets.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Day Express	2:50 a m	Mail	1:20 a m
Mail Accommodn	8:30 a m	East Line	2:45 a m
Pitts. & Erie Mail	12:30 p m	Pitts. & Erie Mail	12:50 p m
Phila. Express	6:20 p m	Baltimore Exp's	1:30 p m
Fast Line	9:30 p m	Phila. Express	2:30 p m
Johnstown Accn	4:10 p m	Johnstown Acc'n	10:05 a m
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station	6:25 a m
2d " "	11:30 a m	2d " "	8:30 a m
3d " "	4:30 p m	3d " "	2:30 p m
4th " "	8:05 p m	4th " "	6:50 p m
Penn Accommodn	6:30 p m	Penn Accommodn	7:50 a m

The Church train leaves Walls' station every Sunday at 9:00 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:00 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2:10 a m	Express	2:20 a m
Express	2:00 p m	Express	1:50 p m
Express	9:00 p m	Express	6:00 p m
Mail	7:30 a m	Mail	9:00 a m
N. Castle & Erie	6:40 a m	N. Castle & Erie	8:30 p m

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9:00 a. m., 12:50 p. m., 4:45 p. m., and 6:00 p. m.; Rochester, 2:15 p. m.; New Castle, 3:50 p. m.; Economy, 11:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2:10 a m	Express	2:10 a m
Express	2:45 p m	Express	3:45 p m
Mail	6:30 a m	Mail	9:00 p m

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 3:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:55 a m	Mail	5:00 p m
Express	3:30 p m	Express	10:30 a m
Mt. McKeesport	11:30 a m	Mt. McKeesport	2:05 p m
"	6:15 p m	"	2:05 p m
Mt. Braddock's	7:50 a m	Mt. Braddock's	5:30 p m
"	4:15 p m	"	5:40 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Leaves.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a. m.	Express	9:30 a. m.
Express	4:30 p. m.	Mail	7:00 p. m.
Accommodation	2:00 p. m.	Accommodation	8:00 a. m.

CITY ITEMS.

McClarran's Drug Store.

Remember McClarran's drug store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Card to the Public.

PITTSBURGH, September 20, 1865.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he leaves to-day for Boston, for the purpose of selecting an entirely new and choice stock of Chickering Pianos. The demand for the Chickering Piano has been so great, during the past few weeks, as to necessitate the purchase of an assortment selected and received in August, which was the largest and most complete ever brought to the city. Due notice will be given of the arrival of this new lot, which may be expected in ten days. Chas. C. Mellor, 81 Wood street, Sole Agent for Chickering's Pianos.

Indigo, Indigo, Indigo.

The genuine article can be had at McClarran's drug store.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure

Is performing wonderful cures, and proving itself to be the greatest remedy ever discovered for removing that most obstinate of all complaints, dyspepsia. From what we know of its cures that have been performed on some of our own citizens, we feel safe in saying to say that no family should be without this valuable medicine. Wholesale and retail agent for Pittsburgh, Joseph Fleming, No. 64 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

Medicinal Liquors.

Go to McClarran's drug store for pure medicinal liquors, 85 Market street, corner Diamond near Fifth street.

Teeth.

The great variety of modes now in use for mounting teeth as an artificial base, gives every person the opportunity of suiting their taste. All conceivable modes have been advocated as the best, each having "an ax to grind" in offering a peculiar style, and has a patronage confirmed to him. Variety is said to be the spice of life, and for this reason I have adopted the eclectic principles, giving to every person the kind best adapted for the case, recommending nothing but that which occurs to me as the best. For extracting teeth without pain, I would say take laughing gas in nearly all cases. If either is desired, I give it, and regard it as a good remedy; and for some surgical operations, at the present age, chloroform is almost indispensable. But I believe the latter to be useless in dentistry. Pure nitrous oxide, if properly given and taken, is the best remedy yet known for extracting teeth without pain. I give artificial teeth as low as ten dollars per set, and as high as one hundred and fifty. Can give all styles of teeth that are made. References—Geo. Wilson, E. Mayor, Dr. Duncan, W. K. Nimick, J. B. Lyon, James Verner, President Citizens' Passenger Railway; Alex. Speer; S. McKee, of Oakland; Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D.; Dr. Speer; M. Ballantyne & Sons; Dr. Kuhn; Marcus Hoake; D. F. Cowan; A. D. Gilliland, of New Brighton; G. W. Patterson. C. Sill, Dentist, 246 Penn street.

King of Pain.

Dr. J. J. McBride's King of Pain cures headache and earache in three minutes, toothache in one minute, neuralgia in five minutes. For the genuine article go only to McClarran's drug store, 85 Market street corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

The Daily Commercial

THE SPEAKERSHIP.—The Albany *Evening Journal* refers to the report that HENRY J. RAYMOND was a candidate for the speakership of the House of Representatives, and makes the authorized statement, that "Mr. RAYMOND is not now, and will not be a candidate for the position." We will add, that Mr. RAYMOND is understood to be for Mr. COLFAX, for speaker. The Boston *Traveller* refers to Mr. BANKS in the same connection, but as he is not yet a member of Congress, and is not even running, we presume he is not, as yet, seriously a candidate for the position he once held with so much distinction.

THEATRICAL PATRONAGE WITHDRAWN FROM THE HERALD.—With the imbroglio between MAX MARETZEK and the *Herald* the public is already familiar, but a quarrel has arisen between the *Herald* and the theatrical managers of New York, which has deprived that paper of their patronage—a no inconsiderable matter. It seems Mr. BARNUM presented his advertisement at the counter of the *Herald* a few days ago, and it was refused. This refusal is said to be owing to an unwillingness on the part of Mr. BARNUM to accede to Mr. BENNETT's desire to modify the transaction relative to the sale of the late Museum property. On hearing of the refusal of Mr. BARNUM's advertisement the leading theatrical managers of New York, representing ten establishments, held a meeting and unanimously agreed to withdraw all their advertisements from the *Herald*, give it no more of their job printing, and refuse to permit the circulation of the *Play-Bill* in their respective establishments. The managers hold that Mr. BENNETT has no right to refuse admission to the columns of the *Herald* of any advertisement that is not of an improper character, while Mr. BENNETT claims that he has the right to exclude whatever advertisements he may desire. It is thought this question will be decided by the legal tribunals, before which it will be brought. The question in England and France, it is believed, has been legally decided against the publisher.

Governor Andrew in a New Enterprise.

The Washington *Republican* learns that "Governor Andrew of Massachusetts is to be the head of a powerful Southern Emigration Aid Society, organized somewhat upon the plan of the company which defeated the iniquitous intentions of the oligarchy and brought good out of evil, by making Kansas a free State in spite of the Nebraska bill and its authors. Thoroughly imbued with New England pluck, spirit, and energy, his influence, and that of the glorious old Commonwealth of which he is eminently a representative man, will, by this movement, be made a power in the land which will tell with immeasurable force in the work of regeneration upon which the American people are now entering. And for Governor Andrew we know no more important duty to which he could be called."

ALARMING INCREASE OF SMUGGLING.—The Boston *Bulletin* refers to the alarming increase of smuggling, and says it "would not be surprised if Nassau, N. P., Bermuda and Halifax, N. S., retained the trade they enjoyed before the war. Now they have no blockading squadron to oppose their traffic, which will not be confined exclusively to the Southern ports, but extend along our entire coast."

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1865. NO. 20.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Important Military Measures

PETITION FROM SOUTH CAROLINA FREEDMEN.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 2.

Important Military Measures.

It is believed that upon General Grant's return to this city, which will be some time this week, several important military measures are to be initiated, among which are the withdrawal of nearly all the volunteer troops in the South, and discharge of the Veteran Reserve Corps, it being held that recruiting for the Regulars is brisk enough to enable that branch of the service to do all the work necessary to be done in that direction.

Subsistence of Freedmen.

The Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's village near Alexandria, has reported to General Howard that during the month of September there were three hundred freedmen subsisted at the village at a cost of $3,821 88. About one-half this number are old and infirm people.

Petition from South Carolina Freedmen.

A letter from Columbia, South Carolina, received here to-day, states that the freedmen in that State are circulating petitions praying the President not to order the withdrawal of the Federal troops from that State. They conclude by saying, if the troops are withdrawn, the colored people will be no better off than they were before the war. The only thing which prevents their reduction to slavery again is the presence of the boys in blue.

Important Internal Revenue Decision—The Funding of Compound Interest Notes—Rebel Secretary of War Walker—Provost Marshals' Offices Abolished.

WASHINGTON, October 2.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that in determining the amount of taxable gross receipts for premium and assessment under section 116 of the act of July 30th, 1864, insurance companies are not allowed to deduct any amount by them for re-insurance.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued proposals for funding the certificates of indebtedness, compound interest money, and treasury notes. Dated August 1st, 1865, in exchange for certificates of indebtedness which mature before January 1, and of the compound interest notes. The bonds issued in exchange for such certificates and notes will bear an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in coin, on the 1st day of May and November, and will be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and payable in twenty years from the 1st day of November, 1864. Coupon and registered bonds issued instead of principal will be under the denominations of $100, $500, $1,000. Registered bonds of $100 and $500 will be registered if required. Interest will be allowed on certificates of indebtedness, and one and two years Treasury notes matured or maturing prior to November 1, 1865, up to the date of maturity, and when maturing after November 1st interest will be allowed to that day. Before the compound interest notes interest will be compounded to November 1, 1865, upon the aggregate of principal and interest compounded on the back of said notes from the period next prior to that date. The principal and interest of said Treasury notes to be paid on presentation, and the principal either as an offer of conversion, but if after deducting the principal of the bonds and three per cent. premium, there remains a fraction of five hundred dollars, the additional part will be paid to the depositor. The Secretary reserves to himself the right of withdrawing the proposal at any time prior to said first day of November, providing that not less than $5 shall, prior to that date, be offered for conversion.

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Provisional Governor of Louisiana.

IMPORTANT SUFFRAGE MEETING.

Receipts of Internal Revenue.

Location of the Pacific Railroad.

Copperhead Sheet Suppressed.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 2.

Provisional Governor of Louisiana.

The President is very strongly disposed to appoint a Provisional Governor of Louisiana, but looks with little favor upon Governor Wells. He objects to some portions of the present constitution of that State.

Suffrage Meeting.

An important suffrage meeting is to be held here at an early day, probably on Thursday next. General Butler and Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, are to speak.

Internal Revenue.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were upwards of three millions.

Desertions.

The aggregate number of desertions from the regular and volunteer armies reported at the Adjutant-General's office during the month just ended is about five thousand.

Location of the Pacific Railroad.

It is reported that the Secretary of the Interior has officially notified the Pacific Railroad Company of the acceptance of their proposition for the location of the new line, and also that the recommendation of the Board of Commissioners, fixing the maximum grade at thirty feet East and West, has been adopted.

Suppressed.

The Richmond *Bulletin*, a vile Copperhead sheet, has been suppressed by Gen. Terry, in consequence of the publication of a treasonable editorial.

Richmond City Government.

RICHMOND, VA., October 2.—General Terry has, by a general order, designated nine members of the City Council, and nine Aldermen, being a majority of each body elected in July, who shall be permitted to organize for the sole purpose of appointing officers, and conduct the congressional election, which takes place on the 12th. Christian and Douglas, in the First District, and Eps, in the Fourth District, have withdrawn from the contest for Congress.

Ordinance of Secession in Georgia Declared Null and Void.

NEW YORK, October 2.—The United States steamer Mercedita and the steamer Idaho, from Savannah on the 29th, have arrived.

A dispatch to the Savannah *Herald* says the Georgia State Convention has unanimously adopted an ordinance declaring the act of secession null and void.

Base Ball Match.

BOSTON, October 2.—A match at base ball for the championship of the State, was played on the Common, this afternoon, between the contestants being the Harvard College Club, the holder of the silver ball, and the Lowell Club, of this city. A very large crowd was present, and the Lowell Club after a very hard struggle, succeeded in beating their opponents, scoring forty runs to thirty-seven of the Harvard. By this victory the Lowell again becomes the champion Club of the State.

The Army in Texas.

NEW YORK, October 2.—A private letter from a prominent officer at Houston, Texas, says military operations in that quarter have ceased to possess the least interest. The army is changed into an immense sheriff's posse and jayhawkers, in fact, all our duties are most inglorious, and only troops enough are left to gether as an offer of conversion, but if after deducting the principal of the bonds and three per cent. premium, there remains a fraction of five hundred dollars, the additional part will be paid to the depositor. The Secretary reserves to himself the right of withdrawing the proposal at any time prior to said first day of November, providing that not less than $5 shall, prior to that date, be offered for conversion.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

A View from the Rio Grande, the Climate, Scenery, and Reptiles of Western Texas—The Mexicans—The Liberal Chiefs, Forces and Prospects—Cortinas, Espinosa—The Monroe Doctrine.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 30, 1865.

As the Monroe Doctrine is still a live topic, and as some of the COMMERCIAL'S readers may like to hear from our troops in Texas, and how the question of Imperialism *versus* Republicanism in Mexico looks to them, I send you the following extracts from a private letter from Lieutenant Colonel Burritt, dated Ringgold Barracks, Texas, August 28th. Ringgold Barracks was a military post before the war. It is one hundred and twenty miles above Brownsville, and one hundred and fifty from Brazos, at the mouth of the Rio Grande. A division of the Twenty-Fifth corps is now stationed there. ROUNDHEAD.

From Brownsville we came through in seven days, without resting. The reveille was sounded every morning at half past one, and we marched at three—an hour and a half before daylight. At eight or nine—sometimes later, if there was no water on the road, we halted, rested, and slept till four or five in the afternoon, then marched till we reached water again, usually till eight or nine in the evening, and bivouacked.

The route, for the most part, was extremely uninteresting. Its principal charm was novelty—that it was in every feature unlike anything we had ever seen before—and that soon ceased to be a charm. We were near and in sight of General Taylor's battle-ground of Palo Alto, and encamped one night on that of Resaca de la Palma. At first, coming from the tropical desert of Brazos, the sight of anything green was pleasing to the eye; but at length the endless chaparral became wearisome. Imagine to yourself a growth of thorn bushes, and stunted trees and prickly pears mingled together, every tree and bush armed with thorns, and some of them exhibiting a most fiendish ingenuity of torture. Imagine this growth spread over the whole face of the country, in many places so dense as to be absolutely impenetrable; not high enough to afford a shade, and so close as to shut out every breath of air, and closing in like a wall on both sides of a narrow, dusty road, where the sun's rays fall with a furnace heat, and the air of the scorching lands is like that of an oven. This was the character of much of the chaparral we passed through before reaching Point Isabel and Brownsville. As we ascended the river, the land became higher and more rolling, and the chaparral more open. In some places, particularly in bottoms overflowed at high water, and around the margins of the lakes and water-holes where our mid-day halts were usually made, it assumes a different character altogether. The trees become taller, the thorny trees and less like bushes—the undergrowth disappears, and is replaced by a luxuriant green sward. Instead of the dreary, dusty roads; and from being monotonous and unattractive, the scenery suddenly becomes rarely picturesque and beautiful. Some of our mid-day halts on the banks of placid, wooded-margined lakes, were perfectly charming; the more so coming after hot and dusty marches, perhaps for many miles, without water.

The scarcity of water is a great inconvenience in marching here. The great question is, "How far to water," and everything is arranged with a view to it. Our regiment was made into a fatigue time, shortly after a freshet, when all the lakes (which are nothing but clay basins where the rain or the overflow of the river is held, were full, and we were encamped on the margin. There are no creeks or springs as in the North, and it is nothing unusual to hear of stretches of road twenty or thirty and even forty miles without water.

Save a few insignificant villages, there are but few inhabitants on the Texas side in this region. Their chief occupation is raising cattle and sheep. I believe there are, at least, several towns of some pretensions along the river. What inhabitants there are, are mostly natives, known as "Greasers," "Greasy" being the favorite epithet applied—but a shade lighter than the negro, in fact—many of them show unmistakable signs of Indian descent. The richest here are none of them of pure Spanish descent. They speak only Mexican, and are a thieving, treacherous, contemptible race.

Our population is, I think, on the whole, the pleasantest place I have seen in Texas. Our camp faces to the Northwest, with the left resting on the bank of the Rio Grande, the headquarters on the right flank, and the officers' quarters stretching from the river. Beyond the camp a little way are the old barracks, somewhat dilapidated now, but showing how well everybody was provided for in the old times. They are now occupied by division headquarters. About a mile up the river is the little village of Rio Grande, where I shall spend a day or two in going back to the Mexican city of Comargo, which has several thousand inhabitants.

The general aspect of the country about here is very slightly rolling. A range of low, bare hills extends around the North and East, at the distance of two or three miles, bounding the view on that side, and slightly varying the general monotony of the scene. On the South and West, distant from sixty to eighty miles, when the air is clear, can be seen the rugged peaks of the Sierra Madre, and the mountainous ranges of blue clouds piled upon the horizon.

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The insects and reptiles of Texas deserve especial notice. Scorpions come in order to shake out your clothes in the morning before putting them on, to elect any scorpions that may have taken up their residence in their own tight little boots during the night. Then that no tarantula has commenced a nest in them; and look sharp before putting your bare foot on the ground, lest you step on some wandering centipede. Rattlesnakes also abound, and of fearful size and renown. The regiment killed one on the last day's march full six feet long; and I myself killed a small one in my tent. Then there is the horned toad—a very curious, nondescript little animal—and there are chameleons, spiders, and lizards innumerable.

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Before I leave, a gathering of the clans at Comargo; a convocation of the liberal chieftains; each one, with a wise lookout against the chance of assassination, attended by his partisans. Then, I suppose, a grand council of war, like, and to learn all we could of their numbers, prospects, etc., we called upon Brigadier General Espinosa, the highest officer in town just then, though Colonel Cobos had had the chief command there that day. We were received with great *empressment*, and yet very cordially; the General standing during the whole of the visit, with each in turn, and expressing through an interpreter (scarcely any of them know any English) the extreme pleasure which our visit gave him, and the gratification he felt at the presence of a few colonels, commandantes and majors, after which we exchanged compliments through interpreters, expressing our pleasure at meeting Colonel Cobos, and the hope that their contest was viewed in the United States, it was very novel and amusing; and Col. A., who is sometimes a good deal of a wag, could not resist the temptation to tell an occasional long-bow two or three times in the course of the evening. We drank each other's health in *Mezcal*, a Mexican liquor made from the American aloe, and a villainous, fiery compound, more like concentrated cayenne pepper than anything else I can imagine. Finally we had a performance of exceedingly bad music—from a band, or orchestra, from Escobado's command, consisting of a clarionet, flute, *carnet a piston*, bass horn, harp and guitar. Two pieces I noted particularly, "Yankee Doodle," heard nothing finer for a long time—the Mexican national air, which they sang with great spirit, and Saragosa's hymn, which the band reader of it is also one of the most beautiful and melancholy in existence. Some of our mild-day ballads on the banks of placid, wooded-margined lakes, were perfectly charming; the more so coming after hot and dusty marches, perhaps for many miles, without water.

The scarcity of water is a great inconvenience in marching here. The great question is, "How far to water," and everything is arranged with a view to it. Our regiment was made into a fatigue time, shortly after a freshet, when all the lakes (which are nothing but clay basins where the rain or the overflow of the river is held, were full, and we were encamped on the margin. There are no creeks or springs as in the North, and it is nothing unusual to hear of stretches of road twenty or thirty and even forty miles without water.

Save a few insignificant villages, there are but few inhabitants on the Texas side in this region. Their chief occupation is raising cattle and sheep. I believe there are, at least, several towns of some pretensions along the river. What inhabitants there are, are mostly natives, known as "Greasers," "Greasy" being the favorite epithet applied—but a shade lighter than the negro, in fact—many of them show unmistakable signs of Indian descent. The richest here are none of them of pure Spanish descent. They speak only Mexican, and are a thieving, treacherous, contemptible race.

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1865.

UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
of Montgomery.
SURVEYOR GENERAL:
JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
of Cambria.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
LEVI B. DUFF, Allegheny.
FOR COUNTY CONTROLLER:
HENRY LAMBERT, Pitt Township.
FOR TREASURER:
DAVID AIKEN, Jr., Liberty Township.
FOR STATE SENATE:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
FOR ASSEMBLY:
GEO. Y. McKEE, North Fayette Township.
HANS B. HERRON, McCandless Township.
ALFRED SLACK, Allegheny.
DAVID SHAFFER, Upper St. Clair.
J. P. GLASS, Pittsburgh.
JOHN A. DANKS, Shaler Township.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER:
JONATHAN NEELY, Lower St. Clair Tp.
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:
R. L. McCULLEY, Birmingham.
FOR DIRECTOR OF POOR:
MOSES CHESS, Chartiers Township.

HOW CITIES GROW.

A city is the aggregation of many persons whose organized action controls its growth and destiny. The elements of growth and prosperity are as nothing except as individual or corporate enterprise uses them—and a city in its corporate character, shape and style will be as near as may be a reflex of the population. The growth of a city will be according to the public spirit, whether individual or corporate, and this way public spirit manifests itself, the following cut from the Philadelphia *Gazette* fairly sets forth:

"The regular and natural growth of Philadelphia is about equal every year to the addition of a considerable town to its size. In the seven years between 1850 and 1857 we added more dwelling houses to our city than were contained in many of the large cities of the republic. New streets are constantly opened, graded and built upon, many of them laid out by private enterprise, and now to the extent of the building, that the municipal authorities are hardly ever able to keep up with the improvements by the timely furnishing of gas, water, and drainage facilities. It is the large amount of space covered that enables the city to supply small houses to people of small means, for were the growth less rapid or the space more contracted, we should only erect large buildings. Although the passenger railway companies fix their terminal points far in the environs, they soon find them passed by the march of improvements.

"Away off at the north end of the town, beyond the line of old streets, a system of long thoroughfares, running from river to river, was long since laid out, which nobody then supposed likely to be reached within half a century, and these were named after the counties of Pennsylvania. Already we have entered this range and built up several of the streets. So at the south and a similar range of streets, named after the Governors of the Commonwealth, is being rapidly absorbed. Of course in such progress as this many vacant spaces are left, but it is surprising to observe how so many of the unbuilt lots of former years have been covered, and how all parts of the town seem to be welding together more closely."

Now what this in plain terms means, is that the people of Philadelphia, capitalists more particularly, with a favoring policy in the city government, have improved the opportunities, responded to the wants of the community,—and the result has been that Philadelphia has had an unparalleled growth. Had Philadelphians been dead to these wants, had they been indifferent to everything but their counting-rooms and offices, known nobody but their selfish selves, had the city government been blind, stupid, and lazy less than the merest nothing in the world, Philadelphia would not have had this growth. She would have remained, what for a long time she actually was, a pleasant rural city, stationary as a mile post, neglecting splendid opportunities, and virtually going behind in the race of American cities.

But Philadelphians were not dead,—the city government was not indifferent or stupid,—on the contrary, community and councils were public-spirited, the city laid out streets, and individuals and companies built on them; thus population was invited to come and encouraged to stay by the allurements of an enlightened civilization.

Every Pittsburgher can make the application. What Philadelphia has done, Pittsburgh may do. Within the last ten years, what streets have been laid out—what houses built—what provision made for natural growth, and increasing population? In what way has the city government manifested its appreciation of its duties as guardians of an American city—of its duty towards a great community deeply interested in drainage, in avenues, in clean streets, in dwellings, in a decent exterior, in the sanitary laws and the law of progress generally?

Cities have a natural growth, but, like children, cities may have the rickets and become dwarfed from the care they receive and attention that is given them by those whose duty it is to develope their growth.

WOMEN FOR THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

The fact has been announced that a company of young women, to the number of seven hundred, is soon to leave the Eastern shore of our country, with the design of settling in the remote territory of Washington, on the Pacific. The announcement has been received by the public and the press with some astonishment, and has been greeted with some ridicule. The novelty of the enterprise may account for, and perhaps justify the surprise, but we fail to recognize anything in it to warrant the ridicule which some have attempted to turn upon the project.

The migration of young men to the new and remote settlements of the country is approved by universal consent, both as a wise measure of individual enterprise, and also as a means of developing the resources and augmenting the political power of the country. And we know no good reason for withholding a like approval, and for the same cause, from the women who propose to seek the advantages of new homes in the distant Territories of the Union. The rapid increase of male population, in large excess over females, is for a time unavoidable in sections of country so remote as the Pacific coast. But it is seen and felt to be a condition of affairs replete with inconvenient and evil consequences, effecting individual men unfavorably, and retarding the improvement of society politically and morally. The early days of California history afforded ample proof of the correctness of this statement. The gold product of that Territory was a sufficient attraction to draw men thither, but not to hold them, there as permanent residents. The state of society could not and did not improve till, by the accession of female population, it began to assume its natural and normal attributes. The gold of California would not have made that wonderful State what it is, had its power not been supplemented by the localizing and sanctifying influence of homes.

The necessity for something like an equal ratio of males and females for the best state of society is universally admitted. The laws of God and his providential government concur on this point. Human governments recognize this necessity. Extraordinary cases of local disparity have been met by extraordinary expedients. Roman and Hebrew history affords striking examples. The present case, though not a government measure, belongs to the same category.

Most of the females of this company are orphans, three hundred of them being orphans of soldiers who have died in the service of their country. The Government owes it to these young women to afford them all necessary protection and assistance in the enterprise. Their migration separately, is impracticable. Hence they go in a company, with competent and reliable attendants, and under counsels and management aiming directly at their welfare. And as there is nothing improper, unbecoming, or indelicate in their emigrating to our distant Territory in the Northwest, under these circumstances, we wish them God-speed, and hope that while promoting their own interests by the change of homes, they may prove valuable accessions to the neighborhood where Providence may cast their lot.

THE following is one of the thousand rumors proceeding from Washington. It was sent to the Boston *Traveller*, and we give it for what it is worth: "In reference to the admission of Southern Representatives in Congress and the negro suffrage question, negotiations are on foot to this effect—that if Southern States adopt laws conferring the right of suffrage upon all male adults, without distinction of color, who can read and write, the Southern Representatives to Congress shall be admitted, and a loan of from one to three millions of dollars made by the Government to the Southern States, to be distributed *pro rata*, in aid of agricultural improvements. This scheme finds almost universal favor with the leading Southern men here."

AT a banquet given to Major General SHERMAN, previous to his departure from Vicksburg to participate in the canvass in New York, he toasted Governor SHARKEY as "a sound statesman and true patriot." The General seems to have changed his mind of that official since the military order wherein, in almost so many words, he said the Governor's course was dangerous to the State and utterly unwise in every respect. But the General since that time has been placed at the head of the Democratic ticket in New York, and his friends are looking for the approval of the President.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

Speaking of the idea of pardoning this individual, the other day, we said that it was "a Boston notion," and that it proceeded from what delights to be known as the "radical element," while at the same time, well-known "conservatives" adorn this weighty list of their influence to the petition.

The Boston *Advertiser* of the 30th, is an editorial article favoring executive clemency, which we quote as follows:

"Everybody knows Mr. Stephens's story. Every body here read his eloquent and probably sincere argument in favor of secession. Every body that was present when it was nominally accepted as the second position in the field policy, the boys [illegible] we never credited to the sincerity of the conversion. Every body knows that he was placed in what was nominally the second position in the field policy, the boys [illegible] we never credited to the sincerity of the conversion. Every body knows that he was placed in what was nominally the second position in the civil

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NO TIME LIKE THE OLD TIME.

BY O. W. HOLMES.

There is no time like the old time, when you and I were young,
When the buds of April blossomed and the birds of spring time sung;
The garden's brightest glories by summer suns are burned,
But oh, the sweet, sweet violets, the flowers that opened first!

There is no place like the old place where you and I were born,
Where we lulled first our eyelids on the splendors of the morn;
From the milk white breast that warmed us, from the clinging arm that bare,
Where the dear eyes glistened o'er us that will look on us no more!

There is no friend like the old friend who has shared our morning days,
No greeting like his welcome, no homage like his praise;
Fame is the scentless sunflower, with gaudy crown of gold,
But friendship is the breathing rose, with sweets in every fold.

There is no love like the ol love that we courted in our pride,
Though our leaves are falling, falling, and we're fading side by side;
There are blossoms all around us with the colors of our dawn,
And we live in borrowed sunshine when the light of day is gone.

There are no times like the old times—they shall never be forgot,
There is no place like the old place—keep green the dear old spot!
There are no friends like our old friends—may heaven bless their every hour!
There are no loves like our old loves—God bless our loving wives!—*Atlantic for October.*

AN ANECDOTE OF MR. LINCOLN.

His Kindness to the Rebels.

In his speech at the Merchants' Banquet to the Odd Fellows, in Baltimore, Mr. John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, related the following incident:

By his request I accompanied President Lincoln, immediately after the battle of Antietam, to the scene of that sanguinary conflict. After passing over the Baltimore and Ohio Road from Washington to Harper's Ferry, I continued with him, by his desire, during the memorable period he spent with the officers and soldiers of the Federal army, and among the hospitals and the wounded upon that bloody field.

As in accord with the spirit of your fraternity, I will mention a scene which occurred in one of those hospitals which bedewed many eyes. The President examined, kindly and tenderly, into the condition and care of the Federal wounded. He also passed through the hospitals where were placed the Confederate wounded. Many of these hospitals, in view of the large number of the wounded, were improvised from the barns upon and in the vicinity of the field of battle. Passing through one of these, the middle space of an extensive Switzer barn, where a large number of Confederate wounded lay, the President stopped about the centre of the apartment, opposite a youth of striking appearance, probably of eighteen or twenty years of age. He lay looking very feeble and pallid. He held three straws in his hand, and was feebly moving them to keep the insects from his face. The President asked "if he had received all necessary attention?" He replied that "he had—that his right leg had been amputated." The President responded: "I trust you will get well." The youth—great tears rolling from his eyes said: "No; I am sinking; I shall die." The President leaned tenderly over him, and said: "Will you shake hands with me?" The reply is memorable. "Sir, I thank Lincoln." He attempted to raise his hand, and give it to the President. The President asked him: "Where are you from?" "From Georgia." Again the President expressed the hope, still holding his hand, that he would recover. "No," said the youth; "I shall never see my mother again—I shall die."

The President still held his hand, and fervently ejaculated, while he wept, and his tears mingled with those of the sufferer, "may God bless you, and comfort you to your mother and your home." Amid all the sad scenes of that field of carnage, coming forth from that sanctified spot, I said, "Mr. President, such kindness will make missionaries of good will of the soldiers who return South to their homes." The President then expressed his wishes generally to those many surrounding him, that all the wounded and all the sufferers should be kindly treated, and in the course of conversation thereafter, expressed sanguine hopes that at an early day, instead of such scenes of suffering, scenes of concord and good feeling, and a restored Union, would be speedily realized.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Mr. Chas. A. Lyon's VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, DEAD appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to jetty, lustrous black, that will not stunt, crock or stain the clothing. Invest 75 cents, and you will be convinced. Sold by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

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ATTORNEYS.

NOTICE.
ALEX. B. RIGGS,
NASHVILLE, TENN.
Attorney at Law, Real Estate and Collection Agent.
References—Jas. Veech, Esq; Hon. H. W. Williams, Hon. J. P. Sterrett; Messrs. Shang, Chalfant & Co.; C. H. Riggs, Cashier 2d Nat. Bank, Pittsburgh. se18-3m

JNO. R. HAMPTON ..... W. C. MORELAND.
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Office, No. 92 Water street, (up stairs,) Chalfant & Co's warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by pro mptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.
DIRECTORS.
R. MILLER, Jr., | ANDREW ACKLEY,
JAMES McAULEY, | ALEXANDER SPEER,
NATH'L HOLMES, | DAVID M. LEVY,
ALEX. NIMICK, | REES J. THOMAS,
GEORGE DARSIE, | CHARLES J. CLARKE,
C. B. HERRON, | JOHN H. MCCRAY,
C. W. RICKETSON, | WM. P. HERBERT, Sec.
de24-1y

CASH
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Pittsburgh.
Office—No. 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.
CASH CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.
ISAAC M. PENNOCK, President.
JOHN F. JENNINGS, Vice President.
THOS. GRAHAM, Secretary.
INSURES AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE,
INSURES STEAMBOATS AND CARGOES
Policies issued on the most favorable terms.
ISAAC M. PENNOCK, President.
JOHN F. JENNINGS, Vice President.

N. J. BIGLEY, | JOHN STEVENSON,
DANIEL WALLACE, | JAKE HILL,
H. W. OLIVER, Jr., | ROBT H. KING,
WM. H. FORSYTH, | SAM'L HARTMAN,
THOS. DONNELLY, | S. H. HARTMAN.
ALEXANDER CHAMBERS.
my27-3m

GLOBE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Pittsburgh office, No. 70 Fifth street.
BY THE HELP OF LIFE INSURANCE every business man sives a competency for old age, or ample provision for his family in case of death.
A POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE
Is the only investment not subject to taxation.
A POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE
Is subject to none of the risks of common business stocks, or savings banks.
A POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE
By revisionary dividends, pays better than money at compound interest.
THE NON-FORFEITING PLANS
Recently introduced by Pliny Freeman are applied to all policies issued by the
GLOBE MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Pittsburgh office, No. 70 Fifth street.
MUTUAL
myll-3taw-6m F. WOODS, Agent.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
je16-1y P. A. MADEIRA, Agent.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street
Bank Block.
Insures against stock risks of Fire and Marine Risks.
JAMES PARK, PRESIDENT.
JOHN D. McCORD, VICE PRESIDENT.
D. M. ROSS, SECRETARY.
CAPTAIN WM. PENN DEAN, GENERAL AGENT.
DIRECTORS:
ISAAC JONES, | JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY, | THOMAS COBBS
HARVEY CHILDS, | R. B. STERLING,
Captain R. C. GRAY, | Captain WM. PENN DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, Jun., | JAMES PARK, Jr.,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK, | ROBERT H. DAVIS.
jel6-1y

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

JNO. S. BRYAN ..... JNO. A. CAUGHEY.
BRYAN & CAUGHEY,
(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.,)
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of
PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C.,
No. 74 Water Street,
177-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAMUEL H. WICKERSHAM,
METAL BROKER,
NO. 124 FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH, PENNA.
Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite and Charcoal Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, Blooms, &c. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. jy22

WM. A. McCLURG,
MERCHANDISE BROKER
And Commission Merchant in Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.
AGENT FOR
Philadelphia Central Spice Mills, New York Corn Exchange Paper Bags, Prof. Horsford's Cream Baking Powder, McCandless & Smith's Pure Malt Vinegar.
OFFICE, No. 62 WOOD STREET.
au21-1y

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
Pig Iron and Blooms.
NO. 74 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH.
Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 12, 25, 28, 32, 40, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia pattern, 40 pounds to the yard. je6

STEEL & BAILEY,
Stock Brokers,
WILKINS HALL.
The Bankers' and Brokers' Board having adopted the following RATES OF COMMISSION, we will be governed thereby from this date:
Stocks selling at $2 and under, 2 cents per share.
Do do $4 and up to $25, 1 per cent.
Do do $25 and up to $100, 25 cts. pr. share.
Do do $100 and over, ¼ of 1 per cent.
jy11

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Commercial Broker,
Corner of Smithfield and Water Streets,
Opposite the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa.
my28-1y

PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly receiving from their mills
Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,
Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford unusual facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.
Warehouse, 82 Third street. my1

WALL PAPERS—
New patterns, at reduced prices, for bed-rooms, dining rooms, &c., at No. 107 Market, near Fifth street,
au26 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

NEW HALL PAPERS
Just received and for sale at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth.
au26 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

PARLOR PAPERS,
Plain gilt and gilt with colors, very handsome, for sale at 107 Market street, near Fifth.
au26 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

RESTAURANTS.

JOHN GANGWISCH,
UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY,
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. — PENN STREET, FIFTH WARD,
jy26-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

ELI YOUNG'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON
Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, Pa.
The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in elegant style, together with all the delicacies of the season.
se17-1y

BASE BALLS AND BATS—FOR
For sale by JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood street.
jy8

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE FOR AN ENTERPRISING MAN. A small interest in the Oil Regions of West Virginia, fully equipped and doing a good business. It will be sold, including stock on hand, and all machines and apparatus complete. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address (or consult)
J. C. JOHNSON,
Burning Springs, West Virginia.
oct2-3t

A DESIRABLE FRUIT AND STOCK FARM FOR SALE—Containing 120 acres, 3 miles Northwest of Salem, Ohio, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. About
100 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION.
An abundant supply of never failing water, good timber and sugar camp. The buildings are ample and good. A superior collection of
CHOICE YOUNG FRUIT TREES.
Nearly 500 Pear—dwarf and standard—and nearly 500 grapes, of the most approved varieties. A large yard planted with choice fruit and ornamental trees. The location is very pleasant and healthy, and the place will be sold at a bargain. Address
DAVID FIDLER,
Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio.
se27-6t

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.
A BRICK DWELLING,
No. 200 Wylie street. Two dwellings on Webster st., near the head of Seventh st.
W. H. M. PUSEY,
N. H. PUSEY.
Executors of the estate of Nathan Pusey, deceased.
For terms inquire of WILLIS BOOTH, 153 Liberty street.
se21-tf

FOR SALE—
The one (divided or undivided) half of a lease of 300 acres on Whiteley, with engine, &c., on the premises, and put in order for operation. Royalty, one-eighth. For further information address the subscriber, at Greensboro, Greene county, Pa.; or in person at the Bingham & Free Well, Bailey Farm, Dunkard.
se15-1m J. C. BINGHAM.

WEST VIRGINIA OIL LANDS
FOR SALE.
One hundred acres, situated in Wood county, near White Oak Fork, on Walker's Creek, three-quarters of a mile from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and one and a half miles from Petroleum Oil Wells. 30 acres cleared, balance well timbered. On the property is a log house, also a variety of fruit trees.
The above property is in the centre of the best oil producing lands in West Virginia, and will be sold cheap. Inquire of ROBERT WRAY, Jr.,
Oil Stock Exchange, No. 18 Third street,
se22-2w Pittsburgh.
[Wheeling Intelligencer copy.]

FOR SALE—
Three New Coal Flats,
80 FEET LONG, 14 FEET WIDE, 5½ IN. DEEP.
Finished in a workmanlike manner. Inquire of
S. B. SMITH,
se25-2w Allegheny end of Suspension Bridge.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.
Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, bordering on the Kanawha river, West Virginia, are offered for sale by the undersigned. For information, deeds, plans, &c., apply to me at No. 60 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
WM. M. MOFFETT,
au14-tf Attorney at Law.

FOR SALE
AT REDUCED PRICES,
7 by 20 inches OIL ENGINES, full 12 horse power, with boilers 14 feet long 32 inches diameter.
Engine builders and oil tool manufacturers, at Fallston, Beaver County, Pennsylvania.
my16

OIL LAND—RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—The undersigned having some three thousand acres of valuable
OIL, COAL AND FARMING LAND,
Offers it for sale at great inducements. Oil developments are now in progress, situated on Blue Creek, Kanawha county, West Virginia.
W. H. BRILL,
se15 77 Federal street, Allegheny, Pa.

MANUFACTURING SITE FOR SALE.
A splendid site for manufacturing purposes, suitable for a rolling mill, glass works, or other business requiring easy access to railroads and water conveniences, situated on the Monongahela River (and extending back to Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, with a river front of 280 feet, immediately adjoining the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and will be sold or leased on favorable terms. For further information inquire of THOS. MOORE, 146 Water st. se24-1m

500 ACRES OF COAL
FOR SALE.
ON THE
THIRD POOL, MONONGAHELA RIVER,
With about One Hundred Acres of surface.
JAMES O'HARA,
jun6-tf 27 Irwin Street.

THE ANDERSON HOUSE FOR SALE, situated in the town of Saltsburg. The lot has a front on Wellington street of 64 feet, and extends back 150 feet to an alley, on which is erected the large hotel known as the Anderson House, which is now doing a large and profitable business. Also, a large stable, which will accommodate 40 horses; tobacco and coal sheds and outbuildings. This valuable hotel property, in connection with five tenements thereon, it is supposed that the coal property to be sold with the works is sufficient to supply the works for thirty years.
The said real property is to be sold on the following terms, viz: One-fourth cash, and the residue, with interest from the day of sale, in three equal instalments, payable in 6, 12 and 18 months from said date; the purchaser of the real estate to take the stock on hand of materials, iron, nails, tools, and the chattel property at an appraisement to be made by three disinterested persons, of whom the purchaser is to choose one, the undersigned agents another, and the two so chosen a third, the decision of any two of the three to be binding; and the stock so taken to be paid for in equal instalments at 6, 8 and 8 months, with interest from day of sale. The deferred payments on both the real estate and stock to be secured by paper satisfactory to the undersigned agents, and a lien to be retained on the property until the same is paid. The purchaser shall have the option of paying in hand the whole purchase money, or any further portion thereof than above stated.
JAMES CAMPBELL,
C. D. HUBBARD,
C. D. RANGE.
Wheeling, W. Va., August 26, 1865. se29-stawtoct10

FOR RENT—
A NEW BRICK HOUSE,
OF FIVE ROOMS,
In the Seventh Ward. Inquire at 103 Fourth street, or 251 Penn avenue. se21-tf

EXECUTORS' SALE—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer at private sale the following lands, in pursuance of the last will of Wm. Forsyth, Esq., deceased, viz:
Two pieces of land on the south side of the Allegheny River, in Collins township, one of which contains about 18 acres, with a brick dwelling, and a barn and stable, and other outbuildings, the present residence of the decedent; the other contains about 10 acres, without buildings. Both have an extensive front on the river, and are well adapted for oil refineries, and will be sold together or separately.
Also, a tract of land in Reserve township, Allegheny county, containing 235 acres and allowance, (which will be sold together or in several parts,) lying on the east side of the Allegheny River, 13 miles above Pittsburgh and 8 from Sharpsburg, adjoining lands of P. Neff, McCutcheon, Coel, Myers and Geesy, having thereon a small log dwelling, 30 by 20 feet, and a log barn. There are a number of apple and cherry trees in full bearing, about 100 acres in new land, and the rest in good timber, chiefly white oak. The place is well supplied with springs of good water, and well adapted for stock farming purposes. Persons wishing to purchase may apply to THOMAS B. KENNEDY, on the first named farm, or to the subscribers.
JAMES CAROTHERS, Wilkinsburg,
THOMAS DAVISON, East Liberty,
Executors.
se19-2taw1w&wtf

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

EXCELSIOR TOBACCO WORKS.
R. & W. JENKINSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,
No. 6 FEDERAL STREET,
Third door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny Pa.
ap15. Branch Store at Salem, Ohio.

TOBACCO.
On hand and for sale, a complete assortment of
Ohio Seed Leaf Fillers and Wrappers,
Mason county and other grades. Cutting Lugs, fine bright Cutting Leaf, and all grades bright and dark manufacturing Virginia and Missouri.
Orders for leaf promptly and carefully executed.
mh31-1y RICHARD MALLAY,
128 West Second st., Cincinnati, O.

NEW TOBACCO HOUSE.
BAKER, SMITH & CO.,
Dealers at wholesale in
TOBACCO, CIGARS, SNUFF, ETC.,
No. 297 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh Pa.
Storage can be had by applying at 297 Liberty st.
sp9-1y

30 DRUMS VIRGINIA TWIST,
Will be sold very low, for cash.
Inquire of ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Corner of Smithfield and Water streets,
se6 Opposite the Monongahela House

PAINTERS.

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
NO. 204, SECOND FLOOR,
Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
jy28-1y

MORROW & REED,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters
GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS,
No. 91 Third Street,
jel8-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

PRINTING.

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh,
BOOK BINDING of all styles from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style.

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,
BOOK PUBLISHERS,
are prepared to do BOOK PRINTING, BOOK BINDING in all styles from the plainest to the most costly, and make
BLANK BOOKS
to order, which they will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect. Orders may be left at their store No. 79 Wood street, or at Gold Printing House and Book Bindery, No. 96 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. no30

PITTSBURGH & McKEESPORT
CAR COMPANY,
MANUFACTORY, McKEESPORT, PA.
PITTSBURGH OFFICE, 84 WOOD STREET,
This company is organized under the General Manufacturing Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with ample capital and facilities for doing an extensive business. We respectfully solicit orders for the manufacture of BOX, GONDOLA and RAILROAD COAL CARS PIT CARS, SCREEN BEARERS and BARS complete Railroad Rollers, Pit Wagon Wheels, Frogs and Turnouts for Coal Roads, Railroad Car Wheels and Castings; Cooking and Heating Stoves, Plows, Plow Points, Cultivators, and Foundry Castings in general.
IRON AND METAL TURNING,
Done to order on short notice.
W. H. BROWN, President, Pittsburgh.
R. H. PALMER, Treasurer, Pittsburgh.
J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Supt., Pittsburgh.
WM. STARK, Manager, McKeesport.
DIRECTORS.
W. H. BROWN, | WM. STEVENSON,
R. H. PALMER, | W. S. HAVEN,
J. N. SHALLENBERGER.
de24

ALEX. M'CLINTOCK'S
SAW-MILL,
(Successor to Robert Wrightman,)
LAWRENCEVILLE.
I am now prepared to furnish
Sawed Lumber & Bill Stuff for Buildings,
Brickers, Deck Plank, Boat Siding, CLEAR DRY LUMBER for Pattern Making; Shingles, Nail Kegs, Lath, Pailings Sawed Hickory for wagon purposes, and
STEAMBOAT FENDERS.
All orders left at my office, corner of Mechanic st. and Allegheny River, or Box No. 182, Lawrenceville Postoffice, will be thankfully received and
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
ALEX. McCLINTOCK.
Pittsburgh, August 23, 1865. au23-3m

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,
APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,
Manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in the city. OTTO HEMOLD,
se6 95 Smithfield street, near Fifth.
Ladies attended to by Mrs. Helmold. se14-1y

STEAMBOAT OWNERS
Can be furnished with those elegant
Grecian Chandeliers,
The finest and most elegant goods brought to this market. Call and examine before purchasing. For sale by
W. N. OGDEN & CO.,
64 Market street.
se1

FOR SALE OR RENT.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
TO BE SOLD
On October 10, 1865.
Pursuant to the authority vested in me by resolutions adopted at a meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Company, held on the 15th day of August, 1865, the undersigned, agents on behalf of said corporation,
Will Sell at Auction
At the front door of the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, on
Tuesday, the 10th day of October, 1865,
Commencing the sale at 10 o'clock A. M., all that valuable real estate and appurtenances in the Sixth Ward of said city, known as the
BELMONT IRON WORKS
AND NAIL FACTORY,
The capacity of which is 4,000 kegs per week.
The charter of this establishment and its manufactures is so well known as to need any comment. It is so ruled as follows, viz: West by the Ohio River, north by Division street (as by Main street), and south by the property of Messrs. Caldwell & Lancaster.
ALSO
The coal mine in said ward, now worked by said corporation, and the railway connecting said mine and the rolling mills.
ALSO,
The real estate and coal property belonging to the said corporation in and adjoining South Wheeling, including that recently purchased of Dr. J. C. Campbell, and the shares in action connected therewith; and 31 town lots in South Wheeling, lately purchased in the M. & M. Bank and others, and lot No. 1 in Caldwell's addition to the city of Wheeling, southeast corner of Main and Division streets, with five tenements thereon. It is supposed that the coal property to be sold with the works is sufficient to supply the works for thirty years.
The said real property is to be sold on the following terms, viz: One-fourth cash, and the residue, with interest from the day of sale, in three equal instalments, payable in 6, 12 and 18 months from said date; the purchaser of the real estate to take the stock on hand of materials, iron, nails, tools, and the chattel property at an appraisement to be made by three disinterested persons, of whom the purchaser is to choose one, the undersigned agents another, and the two so chosen a third, the decision of any two of the three to be binding; and the stock so taken to be paid for in equal instalments at 6, 8 and 8 months, with interest from day of sale. The deferred payments on both the real estate and stock to be secured by paper satisfactory to the undersigned agents, and a lien to be retained on the property until the same is paid. The purchaser shall have the option of paying in hand the whole purchase money, or any further portion thereof than above stated.
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Wheeling, W. Va., August 26, 1865. se29-stawtoct10

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Also, a tract of land in Reserve township, Allegheny county, containing 235 acres and allowance, (which will be sold together or in several parts,) lying on the east side of the Allegheny River, 13 miles above Pittsburgh and 8 from Sharpsburg, adjoining lands of P. Neff, McCutcheon, Coel, Myers and Geesy, having thereon a small log dwelling, 30 by 20 feet, and a log barn. There are a number of apple and cherry trees in full bearing, about 100 acres in new land, and the rest in good timber, chiefly white oak. The place is well supplied with springs of good water, and well adapted for stock farming purposes. Persons wishing to purchase may apply to THOMAS B. KENNEDY, on the first named farm, or to the subscribers.
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se19-2taw1w&wtf

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de24

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PETROLEUM.

W. T. D. BROOKS ..... A. H. CHURNEY,
G. A. BROOKS ..... J. R. PENT.
BROOKS, PEET AND CO.,
GENERAL DEALERS IN
Oil and Oil Lands, Leases and Interests,
Office on Street leading to U. S. Well,
se20-1m PITHOLE CITY, PA.

PERKINS & COULTER,
STOCK EXCHANGE,
NOS. 72 AND 74 FIFTH STREET,
(Third floor.)
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Office Hours: From 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 and 8 to 10 P. M. se23-3m

TENANT FARM
OIL COMPANY.
Office, cor. Penn and Wayne sts.
This Company was organized on the 28th inst., under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The territory of the Company is situated on DUNKARD CREEK, between the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company and the Dunkard Creek Petroleum Company.
Capital Stock $150,000
Working Fund 25,000
Par Value of each Share $1 00
OFFICERS:
President ..... S. A. JOHNSON.
Secretary and Treasurer ..... ISAAC NOCK.
DIRECTORS.
Frank Snyder, |

The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial: Tuesday, October 3, 1865.

CITY MATTERS.

PITTSBURGH TO STEUBENVILLE.

The New Tunnel and New Bridge.

THE LAW OF NECESSITY,

CONSTRUCTION OF THE TUNNEL.

Calculations Connected Therewith.

A Triumph in Modern Masonry.

THE AMOUNT OF MATERIAL USED.

The Entire Cost Over $1,000,000.

The long-looked for and anxiously desired connection between Pittsburgh and Steubenville has at length been brought about, and both our social and business relations will soon be greatly improved by the consummation. In connection with an undertaking of this kind, constructing a railroad, which involves the projectors in the necessity of boring a tunnel under a city, and building bridges over and under the track, over houses and over rivers, there is necessarily attached no small degree of public interest.

While riding across the new railroad bridge over the Monongahela, the other evening, the thought occurred to us that our excursion was a testing one—an occasion which was to decide as to the endurable properties of work which had cost much study, time, capital, and labor—an occasion, the result of which might be the condemnation of the work, the censure of the artisans and all others in any way connected with the enterprise. These thoughts were superinduced by the fact that, during the early part of the same day, we had made a tour of inspection through the tunnel, over the bridge, and over the track as far as the freight and passenger depot in South Pittsburgh, during which we closely examined the work, saw what had been done, and what was then being done. After this it was, to us, a very gratifying circumstance to find that the locomotive and cars were just as safe in going over the bridge as men. As we have before stated, the test was in every particular satisfactory.

We propose now to give a brief sketch of what we saw in our examination, not forgetting to acknowledge our obligations to G. W. Domer, Esq., who has been connected with the road since its commencement, and who is now in charge of the work pertaining to the extension, and Thos. Rutter, Esq., contractor of the tunnel, for attentions kindly bestowed, which were essential to our trip.

THE TRACK FROM SOUTH PITTSBURGH TO STEUBENVILLE.

The track from South Pittsburgh to Steubenville is the property of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company, and is now under the management and control of the Western Transportation Company. By arrangement all trains for Steubenville will leave the passenger depot in Liberty street, always stopping at the South Pittsburgh depot for passengers and freight.

THE TUNNEL.

The tunnel is one of the most magnificent triumphs in the art of masonry which we have seen or heard of in modern handicraft. It is almost impossible to convey to the general reader a distinct and intelligent idea of what had to be done in order to carry this tunnel under the city. It has been uttered by somebody, we don't remember particularly by whom, that "necessity has no law." In the construction of the tunnel a law for necessity was observed, and on that law the task was worked out to a grand success. The difficulty—the chief difficulty to be overcome in engineering the tunnel under the city was that of preserving the grade wanted without danger to the property under which the work had to be done. This was accomplished by the construction of a perfect arch of timber, each piece of round rough timber being overlapped by other pieces preparatory to the construction of the solid arch of brick. Pieces were in twelve feet lengths, and the twelve feet sections are easily discernable in the arch work of the tunnel now. These timbers were strongly fixed, and closely shingled behind, so as to prevent sand, water and soil from running through upon the workmen. With this temporary wooden structure the arch work have been strong enough for all purposes for a long time, but could not have been used owing to the presence of the sills on which the sections rested at the spring line. At the north end or beginning of the tunnel, there are seven inches of rough brick, from the line up to where the brick portion of the arch begins. The upper portion of the arch is closed up with five thicknesses of brick, measuring from the timbers, four feet. It is filled in with solid masonry right up to the timbers. There are recesses or man-holes on both sides of the tunnel at intervals of one hundred and sixty feet. At about two hundred feet from the north end of the tunnel there is a large culvert, or brick arched canal, which crosses the tunnel in an oblique direction at that point, the bottom of the canal being eight or ten feet below the roof of the tunnel, thus affording a fine opportunity for drainage. The recess at this point shows a thickness of nine feet of solid masonry in the walls of the tunnel. It would be impossible to describe the details of the work upon the tunnel and the other less so as to accommodate the different styles of superstructure. The large sand stone, ten to ten feet thick, increasing with a half inch batter towards the bottom. In the construction of the masonry eleven thousand perches of stone have been used, and seven hundred thousand feet of timber for the foundations.

The contractors for the masonry in the river, with the exception of two piers were Messrs. Henderson and Andrews, who also built the piers for the great iron bridge at Steubenville. Messrs. Mackin & McCabe, gentlemen well known as honest and enterprising contractors built the other piers, and also the masonry for the South Pittsburgh Freight and Passenger Depot.

In South Pittsburgh, heavy retaining walls had to be built to support the road bed between Carson street and the Washington turnpike. Considerable difficulty was experienced in providing for the latter, which crossed the railroad at a very acute angle, with a very steep grade, and only a few feet below the grade of the railroad, but these and other difficulties, of no such word as fail, and the difficulty was overcome by excavating away part of Coal Hill, building a bridge over the line of the railroad at that point, and running them parallel or some distance, when the pike diverges to the right. This affords a safe and convenient passage for the travel on the pike. The Washington pike bridge terminates the Pennsylvania Railroad extension.

QUANTITY OF MATERIAL.

The number of bricks used in the arching of the tunnel is about two millions, and about eight thousand perches of stone masonry.

The masonry on the Monongahela bridge, in piers and abutments, is equal to about eleven thousand perches, and the whole amount of masonry on the six thousand feet of road belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is equal to thirty-six thousand perches—enough to build a wall six feet high and one foot and a half thick, twenty miles in length; or enough to surround the city of Pittsburgh with a wall of the size stated, allowing a diameter for the city of between six and seven miles.

The round rough heavy timber used for shoring up the tunnel roof, preparatory to the masonry, amounted to twenty thousand lineal feet, besides which there were large quantities of back shingling, two inches thick, braces, rib pieces, props and sills. The quantity of cement used was over fifteen thousand barrels, and of sand, fifty thousand bushels. The timbers used in the foundations of the piers for the new bridge amounted to seven hundred thousand feet. If all the materials, including stone, brick, &c., were loaded on the cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad, they would make a train forty miles in length, at the rate of six perches to the car.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER DEPOT.

Persons will be able to take passage for Steubenville, and other points of the West, via Steubenville, at the Liberty Street Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, but what is known as the Freight and Passenger Depot of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Road is located at the corner of Washington Pike and Carson street. It is a plain oblong building with stone foundation, and wooden superstructure.

It is one hundred and thirteen feet long and sixty-three feet wide. It is three stories high, the second story being even with the side of the track. On the lower floor is a steam engine for driving Miller's hoisting apparatus, a piece of machinery which works between a platform, on which ten tons can be packed and raised to the store-room of the upper story. The facility with which freight and baggage can be handled with this machine is a very commendable feature.

THE ROUTE.

From South Pittsburgh the track passes through Sawmill Run, Corks Run, Chartier's Valley, Broadhead, Chartier's Creek, the Township road, Mansfield, Walker's Mills, Noblestown, Midway station, Raccoon Creek, Burgettstown, Hanlins, Dennysville, Holiday's Cove, and numerous other points of varying interest.

THE COST OF THE WORK AT THIS END.

In providing the connecting link, or extension, from Liberty street to South Pittsburgh, over a million of dollars has been expended by the Pennsylvania Railroad company, and a large amount will have yet to be expended before the work is finished. This company is entitled to the thanks of the public for furnishing this valuable addition to already abundant traveling facilities. It is hoped they will find that their investment has been a good one, and that their liberality will be rewarded. The safety to human life, which has signalized the construction of the tunnel and bridge, may continue with the operation of the road.

THE DIFFICULT WORK.

The whole of the work has been of most difficult and complicated kind, requiring the skill, talent and perseverence of no ordinary man. In the appointment of C. S. Emack, Esq., principal assistant engineer to G. W. Domer, Esq., the company made a happy selection. He has few equals in his profession. His services have not been unappreciated by the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as they have appointed him superintendent of the Construction of the Connecting Railway, now building in Philadelphia. He has been assisted in the important work of the tunnel, in the construction of the bridge, by G. W. Domer, Esq., the gentlemanly engineer who has been entrusted with the charge of the Pittsburgh Belfast Railroad.

The construction of this very interesting and important piece of road has been done under the direction of George B. Roberts, Esq., Assistant President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Thomas Seabrook, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Extension, and the Hon. Wm. Bigler, Esq., one of the gentlemen widely known, whose reputations as engineers and railroad men are second to none.

The Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad is now running trains, and carrying both freight and passengers. The formal and official opening of the road has not been yet determined upon.

TERMS OF THE LEASE.

The terms of the lease of the Pittsburgh & Steubenville Road are that the Western Transportation Company shall pay to the Pittsburgh & Steubenville Railroad forty per cent. of the gross earnings of the road, appropriating thereof an amount sufficient to pay the interest on the funded and floating debt of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company (interest on all bonds issued by